

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—ordie a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1861.

Mails in Montpelier.

Southern and Eastern mail closes at 8.00 a. m.; arrives at 5.15 p. m.
Northern and Western closes at 3.15 p. m.; arrives at 9.30 a. m.
Barre mail arrives daily at 8.30 a. m.; departs every day on arrival of Southern.
Barnes mail arrives daily at 10.00 p. m.; departs daily at 4.00 a. m.
Danville arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3.00 p. m.; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays on arrival of Western.

Carton arrives and departs same as Danville.
Hydepark, by Worcester and Elmore, arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.00 p. m.; departs same as Danville.

Chelsea arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1.30 p. m.; departs same as Danville.
Calais mail arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1.00 p. m.; leaves alternate days on arrival of Western.

Begin from two to six times a week.
All matter for these mails must be in the office before the time of closing, to go the same day.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 7.00 A. M. TO 8.00 P. M.
JAMES G. FRENCH, P. M.

Montpelier, May 1, 1861.

A DAILY FREEMAN

Will be published at this office until further notice. Two editions will be issued, one to be ready for the mail West, and the stages that leave Montpelier in the afternoon, the other in the morning in season for the morning mails. Each edition will contain the latest telegraphic news to the time of going to press.

The Terms will be,

\$4.00 per year, or \$1.00 for three months, to mail subscribers and those taking the paper from the office.

\$5.00 per year, or \$1.25 for three months, to village subscribers—paper delivered at their houses or places of business.

Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms. Orders are solicited. C. W. WILLARD.

We print in another place in this paper an article on the "War" very ably and clearly setting forth the position of very many of the loyal citizens of the North; and more particularly the views of those who have never sympathized with the Republican party in its struggle against the encroachments of the Slave Power. It is natural enough that persons who have never shared with us in the belief that the evils of the system of forced labor were essential and vital, holding rather that they were only accidental and exceptional, should even now hesitate to believe that this wicked Rebellion sprang from that same evil source; and should look forward to a complete settlement of the differences between traitors and loyal men, without taking into the account the institution of American Slavery. And we make no issue, and have no quarrel with such men because they are fighting for the Government under the same flag that covers and protects us. They fight for the enforcement of the laws, and so do we. They fight for the Constitution as it is, and so do we. They make their war upon traitors and treason, and so do we. And it is certainly no reason why we may not side by side go on in the campaign that we differ in respect to the source from whence this infernal river of treason sprung and is fed. It will be time enough to settle our differences in that respect by-and-by. At present we must either resist the current or be overwhelmed by it. When our house is on fire it would be the most foolish madness to delay efforts to extinguish the flames till we had agreed upon the origin of the conflagration; yet it would be but the commonest exhibition of human nature for each one of us to give an opinion on that subject.

We believe that the war which Southern treason has forced upon us is in one sense a war of opinions. The traitors hold that Slavery is an essential and necessary basis of Republican Government. They hold that it must be protected and hedged about by the Federal authority, whether the people who elect the authorities so agree or not. Through the ballot-box and in a lawful way they have endeavored to make this opinion the law for the whole nation. Failing there they have forewarned their allegiance and taken up arms. They flaunt this issue upon all their banners and in all their messages and proclamations. However we attempt to evade it they are forcing us to see that the battle is to decide whether their opinion of what rights Slavery is entitled to in our Government is to be the law for the nation, or whether the people are to determine that question for themselves. With the traitors it is Slavery first, the Government afterwards, while 18,000,000 of freemen are now saying that they will have a Government whether they have Slavery or not.

And we don't think it requires any particular foresight to see that either the Government will ignominiously fail to put down this treason, or Slavery will suffer great damage before the

reckoning is fully ended. We hope the rebellion will be crushed; and with us it doesn't detract at all from the pleasure of anticipating such a result to also anticipate that the god of the rice swamps and cotton plantations will be chained and rendered measurably harmless if not totally destroyed.

Written for the Green Mountain Freeman.

War.

Is this war one of opinion? Are we trying to enforce on the South by the bayonet our opinions and views of the Constitution, or of Slavery, or of any other thing? Is it our object to compel them to accept our interpretations of law or to be overwhelmed? Not at all.—We are not fighting for our interpretation of the Constitution, but for the Constitution itself. We do not propose to force upon the South any of our ideas. Our object is to maintain existing institutions, which they with us have sworn to defend, and which they now seek to destroy. We are not contending for an opinion, or to compel the Southern States to accept an opinion; but we are contending against a needless and wicked rebellion. It is not a war against Slavery, but a war against treason, which are unquestionably very different things, though they may be now allied for the overthrow of the Government. Our motive in this war, which determines its right or wrong, is then a pure and a righteous motive. We are not striving for conquest, for the sack of cities, for the lust of power, for the test of strength, for the ends of bigotry, for the enforcement of our opinions on others. For none of these; but for the suppression of a traitorous Confederacy which has leagued itself against all we venerate and love, which would sweep away the foundations of law, liberty, and republican order. If ever war is justifiable, it is for these ends. It is a war of resistance and defense.—Treason strikes at the heart of civil society, of all Government. It includes all other crimes, murder, robbery, pillage, lust, violation and the infinite woes of fratricidal strife. To resist it is the preservation of law and freedom and society. To yield to it is to accept despotism and usurpation. Never then was cause so just as ours. Never were men armed for a nobler strife than the maintenance of a popular Government. We accept war under such auspices and for such ends, as necessary, desirable and blessed. Whatever evils result from it will be charged to the account of those who have assailed the Country.

To re-take all the United States property in the seceded States is not offense, it is defense. We cannot invade our own territory—so it is no use to talk about this being a war of invasion. The Government has rights in Virginia and South Carolina. To preserve, to defend and to hold them there, by all the force that is necessary, is not invasion. Florida is ours; to re-take and possess it is not invasion. Shall a thief cry out *invasion*, when the Sheriff makes him disgorge his booty? Shall the traitors cry out *invasion* when the law wrests from them their ill-gotten possessions, and girdles their necks with the well-deserved halter? Let us never hesitate then in this war till we see the end of rebellion, till the disaffected and disloyal learn the absolute obligations of their sworn allegiance.

The Union Volunteers of St. Louis, who have nobly responded to the call of the President, although well armed, are sadly in need of suitable uniforms and equipments. Their Colonels have appealed to the generosity of Eastern men for means to provide these deficiencies. Let this appeal be promptly responded to. These noble fellows are the advance guard, yea, almost the forlorn hope, of our Government, and must be sustained. Contributions may be sent to Geo. Morey, No. 20, Old State House, Boston.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.—The Wheeling Convention, composed of the Union delegates of about thirty of the Counties of Western Virginia, having assembled on the 12th inst., and held earnest and animated discussions on the expediency of organizing a separate State Government, to be called New Virginia, adjourned on the 15th. They took no action for the immediate establishment of the proposed new Union State; but adopted a report for calling another Convention on the 11th of June, and appointing a Central Committee of nine, empowered for re-assembling this Convention before the General Convention, if necessary.

SAD ACCIDENT IN THE TUNNEL AT BURLINGTON.—On the evening of the 14th a sad accident occurred by the falling of the earth on the workmen loading the dirt-cars in the west end of the excavation. Peter Hart, from Rutland, was instantly killed, and others were slightly injured; while fears were entertained that there might yet be others killed and yet remaining buried under the immense mass of earth that had fallen in.

The Washington County Teachers' Association will be held at Northfield, Friday and Saturday, June 7th and 8th. From the order of exercises which has been shown us, we judge that it will be an unusually interesting one.—Addresses are to be delivered by J. S. Adams, Esq., Rev. Eli Ballou, and Rev. C. C. Parker.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE FREEMAN.

FROM OUR MORNING EDITION.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

Another spy has been captured, having in his possession dispatches for Gen. Lee. The Government is fully prepared to protect the Union men in Western Virginia.

A dispatch to the *Commercial* states that a member of the 69th Regiment was drowned yesterday while bathing.

Government has officially complimented Gen. Butler for his prompt action at Baltimore.

Ross Winans will be tried for treason at Annapolis.

Gov. Hicks reports that five Maryland Regiments will be ready for service next week.

NEW YORK, May 15.

The Post's Washington dispatch states that Gen. Scott emphatically approved of Gen. Butler's proclamation.

It is supposed that Marshal Kane will be arrested.

BALTIMORE, May 15.

It is reported that several Steamers are now coming up the river with troops.

12 O'clock, Noon.

Gen. Butler has been promoted to the rank of Major General of the three years volunteers.—There is a great prospect of a fight in the vicinity of Monocacy Bridge or at Harper's Ferry within a few days.

The Secessionists are believed to be concentrating their forces on the opposite side of the Potomac, and some say they have commenced intrenchments on Arlington Heights. The assurances that the Administration is vigorously prosecuting its measures against the insurrectionary States, have a substantial basis. All members of the Cabinet, together with the President, are animated by a common principle in furthering plans for consummating the Government policy. An increased stimulus, however, was to day applied by a committee of prominent gentlemen from New York, who had a long interview with them. The result was to consent to accept fourteen more Regiments from New York. This meets with the concurrence of Gen. Scott. The report is current that an engineer officer has discovered that the Virginians are throwing up defences within spy-glass view of Washington. It confirmed, it is not probable that the Government will remain an indifferent observer.

NEW YORK, May 15.

Capt. Ingle and McKinstry went to Europe in the Adriatic to purchase steam gun boats for the Government Coast Guard. Telegraphic communication South of Washington is suspended, the rebels having removed all the wire. An unsuccessful attempt has been made by the Virginians at Harper's Ferry to blow up the culvert near Frederick. 150 members of the Independent Greys and Maryland Guards left during last night for Harper's Ferry, to join the Virginians.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

There is reason to believe that the reported removing of the remains of Washington from Mount Vernon is untrue.

HARRISBURG, May 15.

Col. Anderson arrived here this afternoon.—The Colonel was greeted with loud and repeated cheers. He stated to Governor Curtin that John C. Breckinridge would join him at Cincinnati to take a command under him (Anderson). This announcement created a profoundly gratifying sensation among all classes. Col. Anderson also stated that the European steamer yesterday brought a large quantity of improved modern arms for the Federal Government, and each succeeding steamer would bring more. He expresses the utmost confidence in the final success of the Federal arms and a reconstruction of the Union on the original basis.

BALTIMORE, May 15.

Ross Winans, after his arrest last night at the Relay House, was taken to Annapolis this morning under a guard of soldiers. He was placed in a small steamer and sent to Fort McHenry, where he now is in the guard-house. His wife went to Annapolis to see him, but arrived too late and had to return to the city, receiving permission to visit her husband at the fort. Mr. Winans was this morning nominated for Congress by an informal meeting of his friends at the Merchant's Exchange. F. H. Spencer, who was arrested on a charge of treasonable language at the Relay House, and who was confined at Annapolis for a week past, was to-day released by Gen. Butler. Gen. Butler goes to Fortress Monroe, and the command here devolves on Gen. Cadwallader.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.

The Missouri Legislature adjourned at noon to-day until the third Monday of September.

New York, May 15.—Steam transport Empire City, arrived from Annapolis, saw a number of decoy lights on the Virginia shore. Six ships were at anchor in the Chesapeake.

Spoke seven ships and two barges bound in, and a blockading steamer off the Bay.

Steamer Coalbrookdale is loading with provisions, and will probably sail to-night, with a regiment for Annapolis.

The Banks of Massachusetts have agreed to take \$5,000,000 of the U. S. Treasury notes at par.

A letter from a lady in Charleston states that Gen. Beauregard had recently died from wounds received on the attack on Fort Sumter.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Owing to more important affairs engaging the attention of the Heads of Departments no personal application for appointments will be entertained.

Gen. Thomas says that out of 15,000 troops to whom he has administered the oath, but 30 refused, and their refusal originated in the fact that certain cities failed to provide for their families after promising to do so.

A dispatch from New York received at the Merchants' Exchange, states that Mr. Gustavus Holland, a passenger in the steamer Argo from England, and bearer of dispatches to the Montgomery Government, was arrested this morning. The steamer Africa, from Liverpool, which arrived in New York last week, brought ten

thousand Enfield rifles for the United States Government.

Baltimore, May 15. A portion of the first Pennsylvania regiment arrived at Woodbury this morning, halting on David Hill Park, the rest of the regiment being distributed along the line of the railroad from the Pennsylvania line down.

Ringold's Artillery passed through this city to day for Washington.

Two thousand troops via Perryville, are now landing at Locust Point, supposed to be on route for Washington.

Very Latest by Telegraph!

Montpelier, May 16, 4 o'clock P. M.

Gen. Butler ordered to Virginia!

THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

A Rumor too good to be True!

ATTEMPTS TO BLOW UP RAILROAD BRIDGES!

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Gen. Butler has been ordered to Gosport, Va., upon which it is believed an attack will soon be made.

Gen. Cadwallader of Pennsylvania has been ordered to the Annapolis department, and will take command immediately.

The Governor of Massachusetts will be ordered to fill up all vacancies in Regiments, previous to their departure for Virginia.

Two thousand troops will take possession of Frederick, Md., in a few days.

NEW YORK, May 15.

A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Frederick, says it is rumored that the Kentuckians at Harper's Ferry are without arms, have mutinied and declared for the Union, and are leaving for home.

A dispatch from Chambersburg Pa., to the *Herald* says that an attempt was made on the night of the 14th inst., to blow up the bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but failed. It is reported that an order has been sent to the Pawnee to have the secession flag at Alexandria hauled down.

BALTIMORE, May 15.

A correspondent of the *Lynchburg Virginian* gives as a report the removal of Washington's remains, on the ground that the North was going to do the same thing.

Steamers Chesapeake and Parkersburg sailed this P. M. for Pensacola and Key West.

The Gun boat Mount Vernon accompanying them as Convoy.

The *Herald* states that our Government has notified Foreign Powers that no vessels purchased by the Southern Confederacy will be respected no matter what flag sells them.

Also that this Government will break off all official connection with any Government recognizing the Southern Confederacy, or receiving its commissioners.

Advices from Fort Pickens state that there has been no change of affairs there.

All vessels have been stopped from landing supplies, &c., at Pensacola, and that port is completely blockaded.

The health of the squadron and garrison is good.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.—Orders have recently been issued to enlist men in our State for three years' service, under the direction of the General Government. It is understood that under this order two regiments will be accepted from Vermont.

MATERIAL OF THE VERMONT REGIMENT.—Speaking of the apparent toughness of these men as they embarked on Saturday, for Fort Monroe, an officer illustrated it by relating the performances of one of the men in the Burlington company. This man was sawing logs under a contract in Jericho, when he determined to volunteer, and was obliged to find a man to take his place; whereupon, by sawing all night, he got a free day, in which he rode twenty miles on horseback, to engage his substitute; returned in the afternoon and evening, at 11 P. M. Started the saw again; sawed all that night, without stopping. In the morning he walked three miles to take the train for Burlington; enlisted, drilled three hours and took the train back; sawed all that night and next day, and appeared in the ranks at Burlington, as fresh as any one, although he had worked three days and three nights without rest or sleep.

BEN. BUTLER A MAINE BOY.—The *Lewiston Republican* says that Gen. Butler, who is proving himself so efficient and patriotic an officer, is a native of Cornville, Somerset county, in that State, and that he was educated at Waterville College. Gentlemen in Lewiston, who were personally acquainted with Gen. Butler in Massachusetts, give him the reputation of being a second Taylor in point of decision and energy.

Senator Foot left home for Washington Tuesday afternoon. He is expected to be absent about two weeks.

CHARACTERISTIC.—A writer for the *New Orleans Picayune* ventilates his ire upon General Butler and the Massachusetts troops as follows:—All the Massachusetts troops now in Washington are negroes, with the exception of two or three drummer boys. Our readers may recollect old Ben, the barber, who kept a shop in Poydras street, and emigrated to Liberia with a competence. Gen. Butler is his son.

Foreign News.

The steamship *Europa*, from Queenstown, on the evening of the 5th inst., arrived at Havre on the 14th, bringing 425,000 in specie.

In the House of Commons on the 21 inst., Mr. Ewart asked whether, seeing the possibility of privateering being permitted and encouraged by the Southern Confederation of America, the Government had placed a sufficient naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, for the protection of British property on American ships, and if privateers sailing under the protection of an unrecognized power, would be dealt with as pirates.

Lord John Russell said Her Majesty's Government had directed that a naval force for the protection of British shipping should be sent to the coast of America. The Government has from day to day, received the most lamentable accounts of the progress of the war in the States of America. The Government has the other day that the Confederate States had issued letters of marque, and that it is intended that there shall be a blockade of all the Southern ports, and some points of the law of Nations on these questions have been referred to the law officers of the crown for their opinion, in order to guide the Government in its instructions to the British Minister in America, and to the commander of the naval squadron. The government has felt that it was its duty to use every possible means to avoid taking part in the lamentable contest. Nothing but an imperative duty of protecting British interests in case they are attacked will justify the government in that interfering. We have not been involved in any way in that contest by any act or by giving advice in the matter, and therefore, we let us if possible keep out of it.

TWO DAYS LATER.

Lord John Russell has made some important statements in the House of Commons relative to American affairs. He said as to the Government committing an infringement of international law by collecting dues from foreign vessels before breaking bulk, the law stated that so much depended upon circumstances that no definite instructions had been sent to the cruisers. He believed that such action was impracticable. Relative to the blockade he said it could only be recognized when a belligerent was of opinion that the Southern Confederation must be recognized as belligerents, or important questions are still under consideration.

In the Prussian Chambers, Baron Schulerhausen, Lord Palmerston's recent envoy towards Prussia, said Prussia was ready to sacrifice its independence for the friendship of any power.

The Maryland Guards stripped their arms on the night of the 14th of all the arms—600 Minnie muskets—and secreted them. It is understood the arms were furnished from the Government over and above the regular supply of the State, and therefore they are the property of the Federal Government.

John B. Page, Esq., of this place, took leave of the Vermont Regiment Saturday afternoon at four o'clock. The men were then embarking aboard the Alabama for Fortress Monroe. Mr. Page parted with the Rutland boys, men were the kind messages to their families and friends with which he was charged. One said to him, "Comfort my poor old mother, another, "Take care of my little brother," and yet another, "Tell my wife to be of good courage, that I am in fine spirits, and engaged in a noble cause." These brave men need not be assured that their families and friends have the kind sympathy and care of our whole community.—*Rutland Herald*.

A steamer has been chartered to go to Pensacola with sheep, swine, and 100 tons of ice.

Some of the boys who have been indulging in "three cheers and a tiger," rather promiscuously of late have made the singular descent in Natural History, that it takes several "gers" to make one "hoarse."

A SPY AMONG US.—A man who has been expected at New London, Conn., of complicity with the rebels, has been detected depositing a letter in the post office containing information relative to Fort Trumbull, giving details of important facts. The envelope covered a letter to Gen. Beauregard. He will be arrested.

"NO FAITH WITHOUT WORKS."—One of the Ohio regiments recently elected the Rev. Granville Moody, a well known Methodist preacher of that State, their chaplain. When their choice had been declared, they sent to Bro. Moody to ask him if he would go. He replied, "Why, yes, he would like to be their chaplain, but with one condition, that they would furnish him with a musket—for, said he, "in our Methodist communion we do not believe in faith without works." It is needless to say that Bro. Moody received a musket.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Married.

In Fairfax, at the Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, Sabbath evening, May 5th, by Rev. H. F. Austin, Mr. J. O. Beaman and Miss Rosetta Dimmick, both of Montpelier.

Died.

In Bridgewater, of dropsy, April 15th, 1861, Mrs. Caroline wife of Seth Gibbs, aged 64.
In Concord, April 12, of Consumption, Lydia wife of George W. Richardson, aged 29 years.
At White River Junction, May 11th, of diphtheria, Anna Augusta, only daughter of George G. and Harriet B. Chamberlain, aged nine years and four months.
In Westminster, Feb. 15th, Mrs. Rhoda Briggs, 81 years.
In Warren, May 10th, Alfred N., son of Hiram and Mary Nichols, aged 20 months and 1 day.

To Journeyman Printers!
WANTED, at this office, a good, steady Journeyman Printer. One thoroughly conversant with the business, can have employment by applying immediately.

Barre Academy

THE SUMMER TERM will begin on Monday, May 13th.
Barre, Apr. 16, 1861.

L. D. HATHAWAY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
SOUTH HARDWICK, VT. 93108